

Wide Doughbag Inquiry Ordered by Senate



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WEATHER—Fair and Cooler To-Night and Wednesday.



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FRENCH BEGIN CROSS-OCEAN FLIGHT

Peace Speeded as Wilson Returns to Work

TRACTION DOUGHBAG INQUIRY ORDERED BY STATE SENATE, IN YIELDING TO THOMPSON

Resolution Providing for Sweeping Investigation Promises to Produce Startling Disclosures—Senator Calls Action Great Victory for Evening World.

(Special From a Staff Correspondent of The Evening World.)
ALBANY, April 8.—The Senate has completely capitulated to Senator Thompson. Last night its members attacked him on the floor for not making public the names of the former Governor and traction head implicated in the attempt to bribe the Senate with a \$500,000 slush fund.

Today the Senate, by resolution, agreed to Senator Thompson's plan for a general, sweeping public investigation of every phase of traction lobbying.

At this early date The Evening World is in a position to state that this inquiry will develop into one of the most sensational in American legislative history. It promises to lay bare the whole rotten system of the attempted employment of millions in the passage of laws that would permit traction companies to levy an extra 2, 3 or even 4 cents if it saw fit, on the already financially overburdened street car riders.

Today's action of the Senate is a great victory for The Evening World as it is for me," said Senator Thompson. "The Evening World's power for the accomplishment of the right seems to be unlimited."

The resolution, which means a vindication of Senator Thompson and the utter rout of the Senators who attacked him last night, was unanimously adopted. No Senator would dare vote against it. The resolution follows:

"Whereas, Senator George F. Thompson, representing the 15th Senate District, did on the 7th day of April, 1919, state on the floor of the Senate that he was in possession of information tending to establish that certain persons are engaged in an attempt to improperly and illegally influence said Senator to support certain pending legislation. Now therefore be it

"Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate be authorized, empowered and directed to make a full and complete investigation of such improper conduct whatsoever in connection therewith, or with legislation pending at this or any previous session of the Senate, and to report thereon to the Senate with such recommendations as in its judgment the public interest requires.

"That for the purpose of such investigation said committee shall have the power to subpoena and compel the attendance and examination of witnesses and the production of books, papers and documents and have all the power and authority given or granted to a committee of the Legislature by the other House thereof by the legislative law to sit in such place or places within the State as it may deem necessary, and to adopt rules for the conduct of its proceedings.

"That the Senate shall attend such committee and have every aid, support and perform such duties as the committee may require.

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O'RYAN APPOINTED N. Y. GUARD HEAD, HIS OLD COMMAND

Commander of 27th Will Establish Headquarters Here and Continue Reorganization.

(Special From a Staff Correspondent of The Evening World.)

ALBANY, April 8.—Announcement was made this afternoon by Adj. Gen. Berry that Major Gen. O'Ryan has been restored to his old command as Major General of the State militia. This means that Major Gen. O'Ryan will immediately take up the work of reorganizing the militia along the lines laid down by the commission appointed by Gen. Berry. The commission recommended that National Guard officers and enlisted men so desiring should be immediately reinstated in the State militia.

Major Gen. O'Ryan's salary as head of the State militia is \$8,000. He will not begin to draw pay until July 1, however, that being the beginning of the fiscal year for which the Legislature has made State militia appropriation.

He will at once establish his headquarters in the Municipal Building, New York.

In his order placing Gen. O'Ryan at the head of the Guard, Adj. Gen. Berry also directed:

"The organization, corps, departments and other units of the New York Guard which now exist and which perpetuate the historical continuity and traditions of the New York National Guard, will be continued until further orders."

Five-Year-Old Killed by Truck—Driver Held.

(Continued on Tenth Page.)

F. W. WOOLWORTH, FAMED MERCHANT, DIES AT GLEN COVE

Dreams He Made Come True Left Tallest Building in World as Monument.

Frank W. Woolworth, merchant and dreamer, died in his country home at Glen Cove, L. I., early today. He left as a monument the tallest building in the world, the most beautiful of the towers in the New York skyline, a fortune of tens of millions of dollars and the everlasting lesson that even though dreams vanish on waking they can be made to come true. He had been ill for several months, and was in his sixty-seventh year.

Woolworth made his dreams come true by grit and his faith in himself, his family and his people. He was to the last a man of simply homely habits; to his friends who were close enough to him to forget his wealth and his resulting luxuries he seemed to have inside himself the boy who began his fortune with nine cents earned by picking hops for a neighbor—because his father would not advance him money enough to buy a stock to "play store" at the front gate of his home at Great Bend, N. Y.

The 5 and 10 cent merchandising idea began in Watertown, N. Y. Woolworth believed the same instinct that brings people out of their homes when the peddler's wagon tinkles down the street would bring them to a store showing the same sort of imagination-exciting articles for sale. He believed the advertising value of the fixed price of five cents for every article when some of the articles were obviously worth 10 cents would sell the whole line, though the average cost was somewhere around 3 cents.

He had saved \$50 when he was twenty-one years old. He had paid it as an apprentice fee to a Watertown storekeeper who kept him in pens, penknives, pocket cases. He went to work for \$2.50 a week in another store and finally got a job at \$10 a week and began to dream of being a merchant. His salary was cut to \$5 because he dreamed too much and sold too little. Nevertheless he married and in spite of that had saved \$50 by the time he was twenty-three.

Woolworth told a lot of his friends about his dream that a five-cent fixed price store would outlive the light which had fallen on the nineteenth-century stores throughout the country a few years before. They all started five-cent stores in Watertown. None—including Woolworth's, which was a counter in the store of his employers, Moore & Smith—survived the first impact of the novelty.

But Woolworth, with his second \$50, persuaded his father to let him increase his store to \$200, had a knockdown battle with a Utica landlord who did not think he was "good" for \$30 a month rent, and started a store in Utica. He had paid cash for his stock and had \$5 in his pockets when he opened the doors. He had made \$150 when he found business slackening.

"I always knew when to run," he told his friends since. "I knew when things began to fall off that it meant the place was all right, but that I was not making the right use of it."

Through all the rest of his life he stuck to that faith in his dream. It was not the dream that was wrong; it was his method of making the dream come true—which at one time he was reported to be despondent from that day.

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AVIATOR BEGINS 5,500-MILE FLIGHT FROM FRENCH COAST, BRAZIL IS HIS DESTINATION

Lieut. Fontan, Whose Attempt March 16 Was Frustrated by Engine Trouble, Starts Second Trip in Five Laps.

PARIS, April 8.—Lieut. Fontan, French aviator, started at 6 A. M. today from Villa Coublay on the first leg of a transatlantic flight to Brazil. He will make his first stop at Casablanca.

Fontan's flight would be made in five legs, totalling 5,500 miles, as follows:

Villa Coublay to Casablanca (Dar el Beda), 1,200 miles; Casablanca to Dakar, 1,400 miles; Dakar to St. Paul rocks, 1,100 miles; St. Paul rocks to Pernambuco, 750 miles; Pernambuco to Rio Janeiro, 1,100 miles. Casablanca is in Morocco, on the Atlantic Coast, about 100 miles southwest of Gibraltar. Dakar is at the extreme end of Cape Verde. St. Paul rocks are in the South Atlantic, northeast of Pernambuco.

Fontan made a previous attempt to follow this route March 16 being forced to descend at Blois because of engine trouble after being in the air less than two hours.

GERMANY REJECTS SOVIET GOVERNMENT IN BAVARIA

Ebert Government Says It Violates Provisional Constitution Lately Adopted.

COPENHAGEN, April 8.—The German National Government will not recognize the new Soviet Republic of Bavaria, says a semi-official Press Bureau message received today from Berlin. It holds that the Soviet organization has not conformed with the provisional constitution for Germany which provides that representatives of the State Council shall be chosen at a general election and shall enjoy the confidence of the people.

Therefore the National Government's decision is that the only legitimate Government in Bavaria is the Hoffmann Government.

Premier Hoffmann's statement to the effect that he had not retired from office but has only moved his headquarters from Munich is accepted by the National Government.

Advices from various parts of Bavaria show varying receptions of the Soviet proclamation. At "Munich" after several hours of debate, the Soldiers' and Workmen's Council rejected the Soviet Republic idea by a vote of 128 to 10. At Ansbach the Soviet Republic was proclaimed yesterday afternoon and work was at a standstill on the occasion of the general holiday ordered for the day. The banks were occupied by troops.

At Passau, close to the Austrian frontier, a meeting called by the Soldiers' and Workmen's Council declared for the introduction of the Soviet Republic and for an alliance between Hungary and Russia.

Protests against the formation of the Soviet Government, voiced at a political meeting in Hamburg, Northern Bavaria, are reported in despatches from that city.

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COMMUNISM ONLY HOPE OF CENTRAL EUROPE FROM RUIN

Capitalism Declared Unable to Cope With Threat of Bankruptcy and High Wages.

BUDAPEST, April 8 (Associated Press).—Jules Alpari, a prominent Communist, and Jules Szerviz, People's Commissioner in charge of socialization of factories, argue that Communism is the only method by which central Europe can be saved from total ruin.

Capitalism, they say, is unable to cope with the threat of bankruptcy, high wages and unwillingness of laborers to work. They point out that under Communism workmen cannot strike and are obliged to accept a reasonable wage.

While Gen. Jan Christian Smuts, who was sent here by the Peace Conference at Paris, had authority to arrange a new armistice between Hungary and the Entente powers, it appears that he did not do so before his departure this morning.

British residents of the city will leave for Paris by way of Vienna on Saturday. With them will go the American wives of Hungarians, who will be permitted to take with them their money and effects. The Government seems to be doing everything possible in favor of Americans and other foreigners.

Great earnestness is displayed by members of the new Government in carrying out the work assigned to them. They are ready to discuss their plans and to solve problems, and they refrain from abusing opposition.

The maintenance of strict discipline to protect the bourgeoisie and to prevent red guard outbreaks has been decided upon by the Government.

It is possible that Henry Ford of Detroit will be invited to come here and help organize factories along the lines he has followed in his automobile plants in America.

'CORKER' WAITING AT PIER WEDDED TO NAVY OFFICER

She Came From Cork and He Is Lieutenant-Commander E. K. Long.

A slim little brunette "Corker" which means a person from Cork, was waiting at the foot of West 14th Street today when the transport Corcoran came in. No sooner had the ship docked than off came Lieut. Commander Edward K. Long, once of Kansas, lately of the North Sea. He seized the "Corker," whose name was "Lillian," and they were married this afternoon at St. Vincent Ferrer Church in Lexington Avenue.

"Tell us how this romance started," demanded the ship news reporters. "Look at her," said the bride. "I had leave to Queensland."

The ship came from Liverpool and was crowded with Canadian soldiers at the end of the voyage. The "Corker" was a native of Cork, Ireland, and was only 197 days old when she reached New York.

Found Dead in Chicken Coop. O'BRIEN, N. Y., April 8.—With a bullet wound in the head and a revolver clutched in his right hand, the body of William Wharton Champ was found today in a chicken coop on the estate of Homer A. Kilbuck, 121 Kingston Place, South Orange, N. J.

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PUNISHMENT OF THE KAISER UNDER DISCUSSION TO-DAY BY THE COUNCIL OF FOUR

High British Official Says Work on the Treaty Is Practically Complete, Declaring It Will Be a Peace Acceptable to All.

PARIS, April 8.—The Council of Four met this morning at the residence of Premier Lloyd George. President Wilson was not able to attend the forenoon session, but participates in the meeting this afternoon at the Paris "White House."

The overnight tension in conference circles had not been dispelled, but generally a more hopeful tone prevailed as the day went on.

WILSON'S SHIP SAILS BACK TO BREST FRIDAY

Announcement of Time of Departure Follows an Inquiry From Admiral Benson.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—In announcing today that the Presidential transport, George Washington, would sail from New York for Brest Friday instead of next Monday, the date originally fixed for her departure, Assistant Secretary Roosevelt declared that the change had been made as the result of a cablegram yesterday from Admiral Benson at Paris inquiring when the ship could sail.

Navy officials said yesterday no new orders had been issued and that the ship was preparing to sail according to schedule on Monday, April 14. The Benson message changed this situation. Communication with the New York Navy Yard brought a report that she could be made ready for sea by Friday and she was ordered out that day. The George Washington should reach Brest by April 20.

So far as could be learned today no information has been received at the White House about the situation in Paris. Officials do not believe the President has any idea of leaving Paris prematurely.

837,000,000 BUSHEL, WINTER WHEAT FORECAST

Government Figures Indicate Increase of 558,440,000 Bushels Over Last Year.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Production of a 1919 winter wheat crop of 837,000,000 bushels was forecast today by the United States Bureau of Crop Estimates.

This yield was indicated by the average condition of winter wheat on April 1, which was 88 per cent of normal, against 78.6 a year ago, 82.4 two years ago and 82.3 average for the past ten years.

The production forecast is an increase of 28,000,000 bushels over the estimated production of last year. The crop two years ago was 825,000,000 bushels. The production of crop was forecast at 811,000,000 bushels compared with 811,000,000 bushels last year, 825,000,000 bushels in 1917 and 842,000,000 bushels, the average of the preceding ten years.

THEY KNOW IT'S SPRING.

Broadly Indexes See First Open R. R. Line and Are Continued.

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Members of the American delegation declined to give an explanation of the many rumors in circulation that the conference would complete its work shortly. One member, when asked for definite information on the situation, said:

"You know the George Washington has been ordered to Brest. That is a good subject for speculation."

The first question taken up at the forenoon session of the council, at which Col. House represented President Wilson, was that of procedure. This was considered in an effort to accelerate the work of the council.

It was planned to devote the afternoon session to the subject of responsibility for the war, including the question of a tribunal to try the former German Emperor, the former Crown Prince and others on which divided reports have been presented.

It was said by American members of the Peace Conference today that the general situation was improved somewhat today because of the agreement reached by the Commission on Reparations on the main features of the reparations question, leaving only a few unessential details for adjustment.

Premier Lloyd George, entirely recovered from his cold, confers with President Wilson at 2 o'clock this afternoon. In order to make the appointment, the Premier suddenly deferred his scheduled speech to correspondents from 3 to 5 P. M.

The revision of the covenant of the League of Nations has been completed by the Drafting Committee and will be considered and probably accepted by the League of Nations Committee today. It contains twenty-seven articles.

It is reported today that it has been practically decided that France is to have the coal output of the Saar Valley for a number of years, but that the territory will remain under German control. Another report is that France, the Adriatic port, will be given the Jugo-Slav, despite Italy's vehement objection.

"Peace making is practically completed," said a high British official today. "It will be a peace which both the Bolsheviks and the reactionaries probably will regard as acceptable."

PARIS PAPERS DENY DIFFERENCES BETWEEN WILSON AND THE FRENCH

Views Put Forth by "Certain American Circles" Said to Be "Entirely Fantastic."

PARIS, April 8 (AP)—The views of President Wilson's attitude on French claims before the Peace Conference, put forth by certain American circles, are said to be "entirely fantastic."